United Nations A/C.3/55/L.6

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 104
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela: draft resolution

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/24 of 10 November 1999 and 54/262 of 25 May 2000, by which it decided to convene a Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, to be held in Spain, in April 2002,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/1 of 3 May 2000, as well as Commission for Social Development decision 38/100,[1]

Acknowledging the initiatives undertaken and the momentum generated, at all levels, towards addressing the challenges of the ageing of populations and the concerns and contributions of older persons by the celebration of the International Year of Older Persons,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 54/262, the General Assembly decided that the Commission for Social Development would serve as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

Reiterating that the Second World Assembly on Ageing should give particular attention, inter alia, to linkages between ageing and development, with particular attention to the needs, priorities and perspectives of developing countries,

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (E/2000/26 and Corr.1), chap. I.C.

00-66530 (E) 021000

Reaffirming the necessity of ensuring that the Second World Assembly will provide an action-oriented follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons and recognizing the importance of an adequate preparatory process,

Reaffirming also that the revised plan of action and the long-term strategy on ageing will contain realistic financial recommendations for its implementation,

Recognizing the continuing process of elaboration of the United Nations research agenda on ageing for the twenty-first century, which is aimed at providing a background for policy responses to ageing, particularly in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons;[2]

2. *Decides* that the Second World Assembly on Ageing will be held from 8 to 12 April 2002, in Madrid;

3. *Invites* Member States, where appropriate, to consider extending the mandate of national committees or other mechanisms established on the occasion of the International Year of Older Persons, in order to undertake national preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, and also invites Member States currently without them to consider appropriate ways or mechanisms for their preparations for the Second World Assembly;

4. *Takes note* of the encouraging responses of Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations to the request by the Secretariat eliciting their views on the progress and obstacles to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, as well as on priority issues to be addressed in a revised plan of action, and encourages those who have not yet responded to consider doing so;

5. *Invites* the regional commissions to explore the feasibility of holding regional activities with Member States, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of the civil society in their region, in preparation for and follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

6. *Also invites* the Department of Public Information to launch, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the host country, an information campaign for the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

7. *Welcomes* the establishment by the United Nations programme on ageing of the Internet-accessible database on policies and programmes on ageing and invites Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the United Nations Secretariat in updating and maintaining the database through the provision of timely information;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] A/55/167.

United Nations A/C.3/55/L.7

General Assembly

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4 October 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 105
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Lesotho:* draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/130 of 17 December 1999 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Also commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] A/55/156.

00-67448 (E) 051000

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to deploy his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, in order to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations

A/C.3/55/L.7*

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 105
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Lesotho:** draft resolution

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/130 of 17 December 1999 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Also commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

* Reissued for technical reasons.
** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.
[1] A/55/156.

00-67448* (E) 061000

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to deploy his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, in order to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 105
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Combating the criminal misuse of information technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling the role of the United Nations in the promotion of international peace and security, and deeply concerned by the threats posed to international peace and security by the criminal misuse of information technology,

Emphasizing the contributions that the United Nations can make in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as in the promotion of more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, and of the highest standards of fairness and human dignity,

Recognizing that the free flow of information can promote democratic governance, education and economic and social development,

Noting significant advancements in the development and application of information technology and means of telecommunication,

Expressing concern that technological advancements have created new opportunities for criminal activity,

Noting that widespread reliance on information-based technology has resulted in a substantial increase in global cooperation and coordination, with the result that criminal misuse of information technology may have a grave impact on all States,

Committed to the maintenance of international stability through closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including criminal and terrorist acts involving and facilitated by computer networks and other information technology, and bearing in mind the role that can be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

00-67689 (E) 061000

Recalling its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998 and 54/49 of 1 December 1999 regarding the misuse and exploitation of information technology for criminal or terrorist purposes and the response of States to these resolutions, emphasizing the need to focus efforts on combating criminal and terrorist use of information technology,

Reaffirming the need to prevent the misuse or exploitation of information technology for criminal purposes,

Recognizing the need for cooperation between States and private industry in combating the criminal and terrorist misuse of information technology,

Welcoming the work of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000, the work of the Subgroup of the Group of Eight on high-tech crime and, notably, of the Conference of the Group of Eight on a dialogue between government and industry on safety and confidence in cyberspace, held in Paris from 15 to 17 May 2000, the work of the Government Experts on Cybercrime, convened by the Organization of American States and the work of the Committee of Experts on Crime and Cyberspace of the Council of Europe on a draft convention on cybercrime,

Welcoming the principles agreed to by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight in Washington, D.C., on 10 December 1997, which were endorsed by the Heads of State of the Group of Eight, meeting at Birmingham, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in May 1998, and the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight in Moscow on 20 October 1999, which was endorsed by the Heads of State of the Group of Eight, meeting at Okinawa, Japan in July 2000,

Welcoming also the recommendations approved in resolution AG/RES.1615 (XXIX-0/99) of 2 March 2000, by the Third Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas, convened in Costa Rica within the framework of the Organization of American States,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the bodies mentioned above to prevent the misuse of information technology and takes note of the value of, inter alia, the following principles to combat cybercrime and to protect the freedom of information and development:

(a) There must be no safe haven for those who abuse information technologies;

(b) The investigation and prosecution of international high-tech crimes must be coordinated among all concerned States, regardless of where the harm has occurred;

(c) Information should be exchanged among States regarding the problems that they confront in combating high-tech crime;

(d) Law enforcement personnel must be trained and equipped to address high-tech crime;

(e) Legal systems must protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data and systems from unauthorized impairment and ensure that serious abuse is penalized;

(f) Legal systems should permit the preservation of and quick access to electronic data, which are often critical to the successful investigation of crime;

(g) Mutual assistance regimes must ensure the timely gathering and exchange of evidence in cases involving international high-tech crime;

(h) Transborder electronic access by law enforcement to publicly available (open source) information does not require authorization from the State in which the data are located;

(i) The general public should be made aware of the need to prevent and combat high-tech crime;

(j) Forensic standards for retrieving and authenticating electronic data for use in criminal investigations and prosecutions must be developed and employed;

(k) To the extent practicable, information and telecommunications systems should be designed to help prevent and detect network abuse, and should also facilitate the tracing of criminals and the collection of evidence;

(l) The fight against the illegal use of information and communication technology requires the development of solutions, taking into account both the protection of individual freedoms and private life and the preservation of the ability of Governments to fight high-tech crime;

2. *Urges* States to take all appropriate steps to implement the principles mentioned above;

3. *Decides* to maintain the question of cybercrime on the agenda of its fifty-sixth session, as part of the item on crime prevention and criminal justice.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 105
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies

The General Assembly,

Recalling United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in which Member States resolve to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, in conformity with recommendations contained in the ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration, are available to all,

Recalling also its resolution 45/121, in which it endorsed the recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and noting in particular its resolution on computer-related crimes,[2] in which the Eighth Congress called upon States to intensify their efforts to combat computer-related abuses more effectively,

Emphasizing the contributions that the United Nations, and in particular the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, can make in the promotion of more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice and of the highest standards of fairness and human dignity,

Recognizing that the free flow of information can promote economic and social development, education and democratic governance,

Noting significant advancements in the development and application of information technologies and means of telecommunication,

[1] Resolution 55/2.
[2] A/CONF.144/28.

00-70412 (E) 231000

Expressing concern that technological advancements have created new possibilities for criminal activity, in particular the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Noting that reliance on information technologies, while it may vary from State to State, has resulted in a substantial increase in global cooperation and coordination, with the result that criminal misuse of information technologies may have a grave impact on all States,

Recognizing that gaps in the access to and use of information technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and noting the need to facilitate the transfer of information technologies, in particular to developing countries,

Noting the necessity of preventing the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Recognizing the need for cooperation between States and private industry in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Underscoring the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation among States in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies and, in this context, stressing the role that can be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations,

Welcoming the work of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000,

Noting the work of the Committee of Experts on Crime and Cyberspace of the Council of Europe on a draft convention on cybercrime, the principles agreed to by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight in Washington, D.C., on 10 December 1997, which were endorsed by the Heads of State of the Group of Eight in Birmingham, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in May 1998, the work Conference of the Group of Eight on a dialogue between government and industry on safety and confidence in cyberspace, held in Paris from 15 to 17 May 2000, and the recommendations approved on 2 March 2000 by the Third Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas, convened in Costa Rica within the framework of the Organization of American States,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of these organizations to prevent the criminal misuse of information technologies and also takes note of the value of, inter alia, the following measures to combat such misuse:

(a) States should ensure that their laws and practice eliminate safe havens for those who criminally misuse information technologies;

(b) Law enforcement cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of international cases of criminal misuse of information technologies should be coordinated among all concerned States;

(c) Information should be exchanged between States regarding the problems that they face in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies;

(d) Law enforcement personnel should be trained and equipped to address the criminal misuse of information technologies;

(e) Legal systems should protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data and computer systems from unauthorized impairment and ensure that criminal abuse is penalized;

(f) Legal systems should permit the preservation of and quick access to electronic data pertaining to particular criminal investigations;

(g) Mutual assistance regimes should ensure the timely investigation of the criminal misuse of information technologies and the timely gathering and exchange of evidence in such cases;

(h) The general public should be made aware of the need to prevent and combat the criminal misuse of information technologies;

(i) To the extent practicable, information technologies should be designed to help prevent and detect criminal misuse, trace criminals and collect evidence;

(j) The fight against the criminal misuse of information technologies requires the development of solutions taking into account both the protection of individual freedoms and privacy and the preservation of the capacity of Governments to fight such criminal misuse;

2. *Invites* States to take into account the above-mentioned measures in their efforts to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies;

3. *Decides* to maintain the question of the criminal misuse of information technologies on the agenda of its fifty-sixth session, as part of the item on crime prevention and criminal justice.

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 105
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Strengthening of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including drug-related crimes such as money-laundering, illicit arms trade and terrorist crimes, bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities to assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations policy guidelines into practice,

00-67701 (E) 061000

Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat between the immediate priority of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto and other priorities identified by the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[1] which was approved by the Tenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000, and adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution ....., in which Member States renewed their commitment to combat organized crime in all its forms and manifestations and to promote crime prevention in all its areas,

Welcoming the successful completion of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, established by its resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, and the progress achieved in the elaboration of the three supplementary protocols, namely the protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea, the protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/131 of 17 December 1999;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Also reaffirms* the role of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat in providing to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of organized crime;

4. *Notes* the programme of work of the Centre, including the three global programmes addressing, respectively, the trafficking in human beings, corruption and organized crime, formulated on the basis of close consultations with Member States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and calls on the Secretary-General to strengthen further the Centre by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate;

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[1] A/CONF.187/4/Rev.3.

[2] A/55/119.

5. *Supports* the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, and stresses the need to enhance the operational activities of the Centre to assist, in particular, developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

6. *Welcomes* the increased number of technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile justice, reflecting an increased awareness among Member States of the importance of juvenile justice reform in establishing and maintaining stable societies and the rule of law;

7. *Invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

8. *Encourages* relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies to support the technical operational activities of the Centre;

9. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to enhance the synergies between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in conformity with the reform proposals of the Secretary-General;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development;

14. *Invites* States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to strengthen the capacity of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to provide technical assistance to requesting States for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders and, in particular, to implement programmes designed to combat and prevent the trafficking in human beings, the smuggling of migrants, and corruption, and to study and bring about action to combat and prevent transnational organized crime;

15. *Encourages* States to begin making adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto, which will be open for signature in Palermo, Italy, on 12 December 2000, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support during the biennium 2002-2003 to enable the Centre for International Crime Prevention to promote the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto;

17. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into its activities and its request to the Secretariat that a gender perspective be integrated into all activities of the Centre;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 105
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America:
draft resolution

Strengthening of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including drug-related crimes such as money-laundering, illicit arms trade and terrorist crimes, bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities to assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations policy guidelines into practice,

* Reissued for technical reasons.

00-67701* (E) 111000

Recognizing also the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat between the immediate priority of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto and other priorities identified by the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[1] which was approved by the Tenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000, and adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution ....., in which Member States renewed their commitment to combat organized crime in all its forms and manifestations and to promote crime prevention in all its areas,

Welcoming the successful completion of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, established by its resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, and the progress achieved in the elaboration of the three supplementary protocols, namely the protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea, the protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/131 of 17 December 1999;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Also reaffirms* the role of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat in providing to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of organized crime;

4. *Notes* the programme of work of the Centre, including the three global programmes addressing, respectively, the trafficking in human beings, corruption and organized crime, formulated on the basis of close consultations with Member States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and calls on the Secretary-General to strengthen further the Centre by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate;

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[1] A/CONF.187/4/Rev.3.

[2] A/55/119.

5. *Supports* the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, and stresses the need to enhance the operational activities of the Centre to assist, in particular, developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

6. *Welcomes* the increased number of technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile justice, reflecting an increased awareness among Member States of the importance of juvenile justice reform in establishing and maintaining stable societies and the rule of law;

7. *Invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

8. *Encourages* relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies to support the technical operational activities of the Centre;

9. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to enhance the synergies between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in conformity with the reform proposals of the Secretary-General;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development;

14. *Invites* States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to strengthen the capacity of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to provide technical assistance to requesting States for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders and, in particular, to implement programmes designed to combat and prevent the trafficking in human beings, the smuggling of migrants, and corruption, and to study and bring about action to combat and prevent transnational organized crime;

15. *Encourages* States to begin making adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto, which will be open for signature in Palermo, Italy, on 12 December 2000, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support during the biennium 2002-2003 to enable the Centre for International Crime Prevention to promote the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto;

17. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into its activities and its request to the Secretariat that a gender perspective be integrated into all activities of the Centre;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

United Nations A/C.3/55/L.10

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 106
International drug control

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/92 of 12 December 1997, 53/115 of 9 December 1998 and 54/132 of 17 December 1999,

Reaffirming its commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, and welcoming the continued determination of Governments to overcome the world drug problem by a full and balanced application of national, regional and international strategies to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, as reflected in the Political Declaration,[1] the Action Plan[2] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the

[1] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[2] Resolution 54/132, annex.

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Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[3] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[4]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem is still a challenge of a global dimension, which constitutes a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all mankind, in particular young people, in all countries, undermines development, including efforts to reduce poverty, socio-economic and political stability and democratic institutions, entails an increasing economic cost for Governments, also threatens the national security and sovereignty of States, as well as the dignity and hope of millions of people and their families, and causes irreparable loss of human lives,

Concerned that the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems, stability, national security and sovereignty of many States, especially those involved in conflicts and wars, and that trafficking in drugs could make conflict resolution more difficult,

Deeply alarmed by the violence and economic power of criminal organizations and terrorist groups engaged in drug-trafficking activities and other criminal activities, such as money-laundering and illicit traffic in arms, precursors and essential chemicals, and by the increasing transnational links between them, and recognizing the need for international cooperation and implementation of effective strategies on the basis of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which are essential to achieving results against all forms of transnational criminal activities,

Noting with grave concern the global increase in the use of minors in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in the number of children and youth starting to use drugs at an earlier age and in their access to substances not previously used,

Alarmed by the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption, in particular by youth, of synthetic drugs in many countries and by the high probability that amphetamine-type stimulants, methamphetamine and amphetamine in particular, may become drugs of choice among abusers in the twenty-first century,

Deeply convinced that the special session made a significant contribution to a new comprehensive framework for international cooperation, based on an integrated and balanced approach with strategies, measures, methods, practical activities, goals and specific targets to be met, that all States, the United Nations system and other international organizations must implement them with concrete actions and that the international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, and the regional development banks should be invited to include action against the world drug problem in their programmes, taking into account the priorities of States,

Reaffirming the importance of the commitments of Member States in meeting the objectives targeted for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and

[3] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[4] Resolution S-20/4.

welcoming the Guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened forty-second session,[5]

Emphasizing the importance of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which introduces a global approach, recognizing a new balance between illicit supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility, aims at preventing the use of drugs and at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse, ensuring that special attention is paid to vulnerable groups, in particular children and youth, and constitutes one of the pillars of the new global strategy, and reaffirming the need for demand reduction programmes,

Emphasizing equally the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy under the principles enshrined in the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[6] reaffirming the need for alternative development programmes that are sustainable, welcoming the achievements of some States on their way to eradicating illicit drug crops, and inviting all other States to make similar efforts,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, the leadership role and commendable work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted multilateral action and the important role of the International Narcotics Control Board as an independent monitoring authority, as set out in the international drug control treaties,

Recognizing the efforts of all countries, in particular those that produce narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes, and of the International Narcotics Control Board in preventing the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and in maintaining production at a level consistent with licit demand, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[7] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[8]

Recognizing also that the problem of the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to development problems and that those links and the promotion of the economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade require, within the context of shared responsibility, appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support of alternative and sustainable development activities in the affected areas of those countries, that have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production,

Stressing that respect for all human rights is and must be an essential component of measures taken to address the drug problem,

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[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1998/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 42/11, annex.

[6] Resolution S-20/4 E.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[8] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Ensuring that women and men benefit equally, and without any discrimination, from strategies directed against the world drug problem, through their involvement in all stages of programmes and policy-making,

Recognizing that the use of the Internet poses new opportunities and challenges to international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking, and recognizing also the need for increased cooperation among States and the exchange of information, including with reference to national experiences, on how to counter the promotion of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking through this instrument and on ways to use the Internet for information concerning drug demand reduction,

Convinced that civil society, including non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, should continue to play an active role and make an effective contribution to countering the world drug problem,

Acknowledging with appreciation the increased efforts and achievements of many States, relevant international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations in countering drug abuse and illicit production of and illicit trafficking in drugs, and that international cooperation has shown that positive results could be achieved through sustained and collective efforts,

I. Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility which must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requiring an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take further action to promote effective cooperation at the international and regional levels in the efforts to counter the world drug problem so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving that end, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[9] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[8] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[10]

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[9] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[10] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

II. International cooperation to counter the world drug problem

1. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[11] to counter the world drug problem;

2. *Urges* competent authorities, at the international, regional and national levels, to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, within the agreed time frames, in particular the high-priority practical measures at the international, regional or national level, as indicated in the Political Declaration,[1] the Action Plan[2] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand[3] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[4] including the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors,[12] the measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,[13] the measures to promote judicial cooperation,[14] the measures to counter money-laundering[15] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;[6]

3. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction in their respective national, regional and international actions and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and youth;

4. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States in the implementation of the Declaration and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session on the follow-up to the Action Plan;

5. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the International Narcotics Control Board in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, and takes note of the measures taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-third session aimed at the enhancement of its functioning;

6. *Renews its commitment* to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts to counter the world drug problem, in accordance with the obligations of States under the United Nations drug control conventions, on the basis of the general framework given by the Global Programme of Action,[16] and the outcome of the special session, and taking into account experience gained;

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[11] Resolution 55/2.
[12] Resolution S-20/4 A.
[13] Resolution S-20/4 B.
[14] Resolution S-20/4 C.
[15] Resolution S-20/4 D.
[16] See resolution S-17/2, annex.

7. *Calls upon* all States to adopt effective measures, including national laws and regulations, to implement the mandates and recommendations of the Global Programme of Action and the outcome and the goals of the special session, within the agreed time frame, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States in accordance with those international instruments;

8. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and international organizations, within their mandates, and all actors of civil society, notably non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, sports associations, the media and the private sector, to continue their close cooperation with Governments in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action, the outcome of the special session and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, including through public information campaigns, resorting, inter alia, where available, to the Internet;

9. *Urges* Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to assist and support States, upon request, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support, aiming at enhancing their capacity to counter illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account national plans and initiatives, and emphasizes the importance of subregional, regional and international cooperation in countering illicit drug trafficking;

10. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of chemicals from legitimate commerce to illicit drug manufacture is an essential component of a comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, takes note of the progress made in developing practical guidelines to prevent such diversion of chemicals, including those of the International Narcotics Control Board and the recommendations on implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector in each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008 in the Political Declaration of the special session and the resolution on the control of precursors adopted at the special session;[13]

11. *Calls upon* States in which cultivation and production of illicit drug crops occur to establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session, in March 2001, on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

12. *Calls upon* all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the special session, in accordance with the terms established in the Guidelines, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened forty-second session;[5]

13. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit a report to the General Assembly in the years 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

14. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotic Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;[13]

15. *Calls upon* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to mainstream a gender perspective into all its policies, programmes and activities, and requests the Secretariat to integrate a gender perspective into all documentation prepared for the Commission;

16. *Recalls* the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1995,[17] notes with satisfaction the commitment of young people to a drug-free society made at various forums, stresses the importance of youth continuing to contribute their experiences and to participate in the decision-making processes and, in particular, putting into effect the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

17. *Urges* all States to assign priority to activities aimed at preventing drug and inhalant abuse among children and youth, inter alia, through the promotion of information and education programmes aimed at raising awareness of the risks of drug abuse with a view to giving effect to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[10]

18. *Calls upon* States to adopt effective measures, including possible national legislative measures, and to enhance cooperation to stem the illicit trade in small arms, which, as a result of its close link to the illicit drug trade, is generating extremely high levels of crime and violence within the societies of some States, threatening the national security and the economies of those States;

19. *Welcomes* the elaboration of a United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and notes the progress achieved in the elaboration of the three related international instruments, within the framework of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

20. *Acknowledges* the efforts made by Member States, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations system during the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, under the theme "A global response to a global challenge";

III. Action by the United Nations system

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, as well as coordination,

[17] Resolution 50/81, annex.

complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system;

2. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

3. *Invites* Governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to attach high priority to the improvement of the coordination of United Nations activities related to the world drug problem so as to avoid duplication of such activities, strengthen efficiency and accomplish the goals approved by Governments;

4. *Urges* the specialized agencies, programmes and funds, including humanitarian organizations, and invites multilateral financial institutions, to include action against the world drug problem in their programming and planning processes in order to ensure that the integral and balanced strategy that emerged from the special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together is being addressed;

IV. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandate within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[18] the Global Programme of Action,[17] the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together and relevant consensus documents;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Programme for the support provided to different States in meeting the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and of the special session, especially in cases where significant and anticipated progress was achieved regarding the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008;

3. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue:

(a) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the special session;

(b) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[11]

(c) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected

[18] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

countries to implement the outcome of the special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

(d) To take into account the outcome of the special session, to include in its report on illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

(e) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all official languages;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

5. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to increase efforts to implement all its mandates under international drug control conventions and to continue to cooperate with Governments, inter alia, by offering advice to Member States that request it;

6. *Notes* that the Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, and emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the Programme;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in all regions of the world, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the special session;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[19] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and the present resolution.

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[19] A/55/126.

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Fifty-fifth session
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Agenda item 107
Advancement of women

Netherlands: draft resolution

Traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming also the obligations contained in subsequent human rights instruments, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[3] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[5] the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,[6] the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[7] the Declaration of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[8] the Beijing Declaration[9] and Platform for Action[10] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, which contain provisions which

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[4] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[5] Resolution 48/104.
[6] Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65, annex.
[7] *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.
[8] Resolution 40/34, annex.
[9] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[10] Ibid., annex II.

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are relevant to traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour,

Recalling the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[11] which, inter alia, contains provisions pertaining to traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes committed against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour,

Noting General Comment No. 28 concerning equality of rights between men and women adopted by the Human Rights Committee,[12]

Noting also general recommendation 19 concerning violence against women adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its eleventh session,[13]

Noting further relevant paragraphs in recent reports of the special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences,[14] on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,[15] and on the independence of judges and lawyers[16] and of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on traditional practices affecting the health of women and girls, its causes and consequences,[17]

Recalling relevant paragraphs in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2000/45, on the elimination of violence against women, and 2000/31, on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,[18] as well as in resolution 2000/10 of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, on traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child,

Welcoming projects undertaken by the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund as well as those financed from the Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women, established at the United Nations Development Fund for Women,

Emphasizing that the elimination of traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, requires greater efforts and commitment from Governments, the international community, inter alia, by international cooperation efforts and civil society, including non-governmental and community organizations, and that fundamental changes in societal attitudes are required,

Underlining the importance of the empowerment of women as a tool to eliminate traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour,

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[11] Resolution S-23/3.

[12] CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.10.

[13] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/45/38), chap. I.

[14] E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.1.

[15] A/55/288.

[16] E/CN.4/2000/61.

[17] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/11; E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/14; E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/17.

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* (E/2000/23), chap. II, sect. A.

1. *Expresses concern* at the continuing occurrence in all regions of the world of traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour;

2. *Acknowledges* that States that condone or ignore traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, or which extend a form of impunity to the perpetrators, commit violations of human rights;

3. *Welcomes*:

(a) The activities of Governments aimed at the elimination of traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, including the adoption of amendments to relevant national laws relating to such crimes;

(b) The efforts undertaken by United Nations bodies, programmes and organizations, including the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to address the issue of traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, and encourages them to coordinate their efforts;

(c) The work carried out by non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, grass-roots movements and individuals in raising awareness of such crimes and their harmful effects;

4. *Expresses concern* at continuing reports from different regions of the world that perpetrators of traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, often go unpunished, receive reduced sentences or are exempted from prosecution on the justification of defence of "family honour", in some cases formulated as a defence of "passion", and emphasizes that honour should not be recognized in domestic legal systems as an exonerating or mitigating circumstance in the prosecution of perpetrators of such crimes;

5. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To implement their relevant obligations under international law as well as specific international commitments in this field, including under the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[1]

(b) To take all appropriate legislative and policy measures to ensure that traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, are punishable, that the perpetrators of such crimes are prosecuted and that women enjoy the equal protection of the law;

(c) To intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, by also using educational, promotional, social policy and other measures and to involve, among others, public opinion leaders, educator, religious leaders, chiefs, traditional leaders and the media in awareness-raising campaigns;

(d) To encourage, support and implement measures and programmes aimed at increasing the knowledge and the understanding of the causes, consequences and mechanisms of traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, among those responsible for implementing policies, such as law-enforcement officers, police personnel and judicial workers;

(e) To establish, strengthen or facilitate support services to respond to the needs of actual and potential victims of crimes committed in the name of honour by, inter alia, providing for the appropriate protection and shelter of actual and potential victims of these crimes;

(f) To facilitate the reporting of cases of traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, in order to gain more information on the occurrence of such crimes;

6. *Invites* States to include in their reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Human Rights Committee and other relevant treaty bodies, in the framework of their general reporting on violence against women, where appropriate, also specific information on measures taken to prevent and eliminate traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, and to prosecute the perpetrators of such crimes;

7. *Invites* the international community, including United Nations bodies, programmes and organizations, including through the technical assistance and advisory services programmes of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, to support the efforts of all countries aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing traditional or customary practices amounting to crimes against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour;

8. *Encourages* the relevant human rights treaty bodies to continue to address this issue, where appropriate, in reviewing national reports;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on developments relevant to the subject matter of the present resolution.

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 107
Advancement of women

Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming also their obligations under later human rights instruments, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[3] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[5] as well as the Beijing Declaration[6] and Platform for Action[7] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and recalling the outcome document of the

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[4] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[5] Resolution 48/104.
[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[7] Ibid., annex II.

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twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[8]

Bearing in mind that crimes against women committed in the name of honour are a human rights issue and that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of such crimes and to provide protection to the victims, and that the failure to do so constitutes a human rights violation,

Aware that inadequate understanding of the root causes of all violence against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, and inadequate data on such violence hinder informed policy analysis, both at the domestic and international level, and efforts to eliminate such violence,

Noting general recommendation 19 concerning violence against women adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,[9]

Noting also relevant paragraphs in recent reports of the special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences,[10] summary or arbitrary executions,[11] and on the independence of judges and lawyers[12] and of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on traditional practices affecting the health of women and girls, its causes and consequences,[13]

Recalling relevant paragraphs in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2000/45 and 2000/31,[14] as well as in resolution 2000/10 of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Emphasizing that the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour requires greater efforts and commitment from Governments, the international community, inter alia, by international cooperation efforts and civil society, including non-governmental and community organizations, and that fundamental changes in societal attitudes are required, and underlining the importance of the empowerment of women as a tool,

1. *Expresses its concern* at the fact that women continue to be victims of various forms of violence, including those that are identified in paragraph 96 (a) of the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", and at the continuing occurrence in all regions of the world of such violence, including crimes against women committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms, and also expresses its concern at the fact that some perpetrators assume that they have some justification for committing such crimes;

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[8] Resolution S-23/3.

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/45/38), chap. I.

[10] E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.1.

[11] A/55/288.

[12] E/CN.4/2000/61.

[13] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/11, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/14 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/17.

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* (E/2000/23), chap. II, sect. A.

2. *Welcomes* the activities of States aimed at the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, including the adoption of amendments to relevant national laws relating to such crimes, the effective implementation of such laws and national campaigns, all of which in some countries have already led to a decrease in the incidence of these crimes;

3. *Welcomes also* the efforts, such as concrete projects, undertaken by United Nations bodies, programmes and organizations, including the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to address the issue of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, and encourages them to coordinate their efforts and further welcomes the work carried out by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, such as women's organizations, grass-roots movements and individuals, in raising awareness of such crimes and their harmful effects;

4. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To implement their relevant obligations under international human rights law, and to implement specific international commitments, including under the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[5]

(b) To intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes against women committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms, by using legislative, educational, social and other measures, including the dissemination of information, and to involve, among others, public opinion leaders, educator, religious leaders, chiefs, traditional leaders and the media in awareness-raising campaigns;

(c) To encourage, support and implement measures and programmes aimed at increasing the knowledge and the understanding of the causes and consequences of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, among those responsible for enforcing the law and implementing policies, such as police personnel, judicial workers and health personnel;

(d) To establish, strengthen or facilitate, where possible, support services to respond to the needs of actual and potential victims by, inter alia, providing for them the appropriate protection, safe shelter, counselling, legal aid, rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

(e) To create, strengthen or facilitate institutional mechanisms so that victims and others can report such crimes in a safe and confidential environment and encourages States to gather and disseminate statistical information on the occurrence of such crimes;

5. *Invites* the international community, including United Nations bodies, programmes and organizations, including through the technical assistance and advisory services programmes of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to support the efforts of all countries, at their request, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing crimes against women committed in the name of honour and at addressing their root causes;

6. *Encourages* the relevant human rights treaty bodies to continue to address this issue, where appropriate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, including on initiatives taken by States to work towards the elimination of the crimes in question, to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the subject matter of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.3/55/L.12

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Agenda item 107
Advancement of women

Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Ukraine, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Traffic in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[3] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[4] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[5] and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[6]

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[7] particularly the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the increasing number of States Members of the United Nations which have signed and ratified these optional protocols,

Recalling all previous resolutions on the problem of the traffic in women and girls adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[3] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[4] Resolution 39/46, annex.
[5] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[6] Resolution 48/104, annex.
[7] Resolution 54/263.

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Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,[8] as well as the agreed conclusions on violence against women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-second session on 13 March 1998,[9] and the recommendations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery adopted by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session, in August 1998,[10]

Reaffirming the provisions of the outcomes of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,[11] the International Conference on Population and Development,[12] the World Summit for Social Development,[13] the Fourth World Conference on Women,[14] the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2000,[15] the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000,[16] as well as the Ninth[17] and Tenth[18] United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, pertaining to the traffic in women and girls,

Welcoming the inclusion of gender-related crimes in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted on 17 July 1998 by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court,[19]

Taking note of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in particular its elaboration of a protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Reaffirming that sexual violence and trafficking in women and girls for purposes of economic exploitation, sexual exploitation through prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation and contemporary forms of slavery are serious violations of human rights,

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[8] Resolution 317 (IV).

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/1998/27 and Corr.1), chap. I.

[10] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/L.11/Add.1, chap. II, sect.A, resolution 1998/19, and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/14, sect. VI.B.

[11] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[12] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[13] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[14] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[15] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), chap. III.

[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-24/8/Rev.1), chap. III.

[17] See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1.

[18] See A/CONF.187/15.

[19] A/CONF.183/9.

Seriously concerned at the increasing number of women and girl children, particularly from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition who are being trafficked to developed countries, as well as within and between regions and States, and acknowledging that the problem of trafficking also includes the victimizing of boys,

Welcoming bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms and initiatives to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls,

Welcoming the efforts of participating Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Women and Children meeting in Manila in March 2000 to develop a regional action plan against trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Welcoming the efforts of the European Union to develop a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings, as expressed in the conclusions of the European Council of Tampere, Finland, 15 and 16 October 1999, and the activities of the Council of Europe and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this field,

Acknowledging the work being done by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in compiling information on the scale and complexity of the problem of trafficking, in providing shelter for trafficked women and children, and in effecting their voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin,

Recognizing that global efforts, including international cooperation and technical assistance programmes, to eradicate trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, demand strong political commitment by and the active cooperation of all Governments of countries of origin, transit and destination,

Deeply concerned about the unabated use of new information technologies, including the Internet, for purposes of prostitution, child pornography, paedophilia and any other forms of sexual exploitation of children, trafficking in women as brides and sex tourism,

Gravely concerned at the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations and others that profit from international trafficking in women and children without regard to dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards,

Stressing once again the need for Governments to provide standard humanitarian treatment to trafficked persons consistent with human rights standards,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on activities of United Nations bodies and other international organizations pertaining to the problem of trafficking in women and girls;[20]

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by human rights treaty bodies, the special rapporteurs and subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, other United Nations bodies, international, intergovernmental and governmental organizations, within their mandates, and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of

[20] A/55/322.

trafficking in women and girls, and encourages them to continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible;

3. *Urges* Governments to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour, in order to eliminate trafficking in women, including by strengthening existing legislations with a view to providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and to punishing perpetrators, through both criminal and civil measures;

4. *Also urges* Governments to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls through a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy consisting of, inter alia, legislative measures, prevention campaigns, information exchange, assistance and protection for and reintegration of the victims and prosecution of all the offenders involved, including intermediaries;

5. *Encourages* Member States to conclude bilateral, subregional, regional and international agreements, as well as undertake initiatives, including regional initiatives, to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls, such as the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Women and Children Action Plan for the Asia-Pacific Region and the European Union initiatives on a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings as expressed in the conclusions of the European Council of Tampere, and the activities of the Council of Europe and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this field;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments to criminalize trafficking in women and children, particularly girls, in all its forms, to condemn and penalize all those offenders involved, including intermediaries, whether their offence was committed in their own or in a foreign country, while ensuring that the victims of those practices are not penalized, and to penalize persons in authority found guilty of sexually assaulting victims of trafficking in their custody;

7. *Invites* Governments to consider setting up or strengthening a national coordinating mechanism, for example, a national rapporteur or an inter-agency body, with the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to encourage the exchange of information and to report on data, root causes, factors and trends in violence against women, in particular trafficking;

8. *Urges* concerned Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action, in particular for education and campaigns to increase public awareness of the issue at the national and grass-roots levels;

9. *Calls upon* concerned Governments to allocate resources to provide comprehensive programmes designed to heal, rehabilitate and reintegrate into society and communities victims of trafficking, including through job training, legal assistance and health care, and by taking measures to cooperate with non-governmental organizations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims;

10. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to undertake campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration so as to enable women to make informed decisions and to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking;

11. *Also encourages* Governments to intensify collaboration with non-governmental organizations to develop and implement programmes for effective counselling, training and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking, and programmes that provide shelter and helplines to victims or potential victims;

12. *Invites* Governments to take steps, including witness protection programmes, to enable women who are victims of trafficking to make complaints to the police and to be available when required by the criminal justice system, and to ensure that during this time women have access to social, medical, financial and legal assistance, and protection, as appropriate;

13. *Invites* Governments to consider preventing, within the legal framework and in accordance with national policies, victims of trafficking, in particular women and girls, from being prosecuted for their illegal entry or residence, taking into account that they are victims of exploitation;

14. *Invites* Governments to encourage Internet service providers to adopt or strengthen self-regulatory measures to promote the responsible use of the Internet with a view to eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls;

15. *Stresses* the need for a global approach to eradicate trafficking in women and children and the importance, in this regard, of systematic data collection and comprehensive studies, and encourages Governments to develop systematic data-collection methods and to continuously update information on trafficking in women and girls, including the analysis of the modus operandi of trafficking syndicates;

16. *Urges* Governments to strengthen national programmes to combat trafficking in women and girls through sustained bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices, and invites Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to undertake collaborative and joint research and studies on traffic in women and girls that can serve as basis for policy formulation or change;

17. *Invites* Governments, once again, with the support of the United Nations, to formulate training manuals for law enforcement and medical personnel and judicial officers who handle cases of trafficked women and girls, taking into account current research and materials on traumatic stress and gender-sensitive counselling techniques, with a view to sensitizing them to the special needs of victims;

18. *Invites* State parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and International Covenants on Human Rights to include information and statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to their respective committees;

19. *Encourages* Governments as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the human rights treaty bodies, the special rapporteurs, especially the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and

consequences, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, and subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant United Nations bodies, within their respective mandates, to participate in and contribute to the work of the twenty-sixth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in 2001 that will focus on the issue of trafficking;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the various dimensions of the problem of trafficking in women and children, particularly girls based on reports, research and other materials from within the United Nations, including the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, as well as outside the United Nations, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Advancement of women

Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Comoros, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Elimination of all forms of violence and crimes against women

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which, inter alia, calls for international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,[3] the Beijing Declaration[4] and Platform for Action[5] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6]

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under international human rights instruments, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[7] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[7] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[8] the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 1904 (XVIII).
[3] Resolution 2263 (XXII).
[4] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[5] Ibid., annex II.
[6] Resolution 55/2.
[7] See resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.
[8] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

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and Members of Their Families[9] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[10]

Reaffirming also the outcome document[11] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", which, inter alia, calls for the elimination of violence against women and girls, especially all forms of commercial sexual exploitation as well as economic exploitation, including trafficking in women and children, female infanticide, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated crimes, the abduction and sale of children, dowry-related violence and death, acid attacks and harmful traditional or customary practices, such as female genital mutilation, early and forced marriages,

Stressing the importance of the empowerment of women as a tool to eliminate all forms of violence and crimes against women,

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the persistence of various forms of violence and crimes against women in all parts of the world, especially all forms of commercial sexual exploitation as well as economic exploitation, including trafficking in women and children, female infanticide, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated crimes, the abduction and sale of children, dowry-related violence and death, forced marriages and acid attacks;

2. *Reaffirms* that all forms of violence and crimes against women constitute a grave violation of the human rights of women and girls;

3. *Welcomes* various legal, administrative and other measures taken by Governments for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence and crimes against women, and calls for high priority to be attached to the further strengthening of such measures;

4. *Urges* Member States to strengthen awareness and preventive measures for the elimination of all forms of violence and crimes against women, inter alia, through educational and media campaigns in cooperation with educators, community leaders and the electronic and print media;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work being done by non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, community-based organizations and individuals, in raising awareness about the economic, social and psychological costs of all forms of violence and crimes against women;

6. *Calls upon* States to fulfil their obligations under the relevant human rights instruments and implement the Beijing Platform for Action[4] as well as the outcome document[11] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";

7. *Encourages* Member States to include, as appropriate, in their reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other

[9] Resolution 45/158, annex.
[10] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[11] Resolution S-23/3.

relevant treaty bodies specific information on measures taken or initiated to eliminate all forms of violence and crimes against women;

8. *Urges* relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, to assist countries, upon their request, in their efforts aimed at the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence and crimes against women;

9. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women to place equal emphasis on all forms of violence and crimes against women in her work and her reports to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on all forms of violence and crimes against women.

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Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

Elimination of all forms of violence including crimes against women

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which, inter alia, calls for international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,[2] the Declaration on the

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 2263 (XXII).

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Elimination of Violence against Women,[3] the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[4] the Beijing Declaration[5] and Platform for Action[6] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[7] and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[8]

Reaffirming the obligations of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming also the obligations of States parties under international human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[9] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[10] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[11] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[12] the Convention against Torture or Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[13] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[14]

Reaffirming further the outcome document[15] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", which, inter alia, calls for the elimination of violence against women and girls, especially all forms of commercial sexual exploitation as well as economic exploitation, including trafficking in women and children, female infanticide, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated crimes, the abduction and sale of children, dowry-related violence and deaths, acid attacks and harmful traditional or customary practices, such as female genital mutilation, early and forced marriages,

Stressing the importance of the empowerment of women as a tool to eliminate all forms of violence including crimes against women,

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the persistence of various forms of violence and crimes against women in all parts of the world, especially all forms of commercial sexual exploitation as well as economic exploitation, including trafficking in women and children, female infanticide, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated crimes, the abduction and sale of children, dowry-related violence and deaths,

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[3] Resolution 48/104.
[4] Resolution 1904 (XVIII).
[5] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[6] Ibid., annex II.
[7] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[8] Resolution 55/2.
[9] See resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.
[10] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[11] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
[12] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[13] Resolution 39/46, annex.
[14] Resolution 45/158, annex.
[15] Resolution S-23/3.

forced marriages, acid attacks and harmful traditional or customary practices, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced marriages;

2. *Stresses* that all forms of violence including crimes against women are obstacles to the advancement and empowerment of women, and reaffirms that violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Stresses also* the need to treat all forms of violence against women and girls of all ages as a criminal offence punishable by law, including violence based on all forms of discrimination;

4. *Reaffirms* that there is increased awareness of and commitment to preventing and combating violence including crimes against women and girls, and, in this context, welcomes various legal, administrative and other measures taken by Governments for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence and crimes against women, and calls for high priority to be attached to the further strengthening of such measures;

5. *Urges* Member States to strengthen awareness and preventive measures for the elimination of all forms of violence including crimes against women, by encouraging and supporting public campaigns to enhance awareness about the unacceptability and social costs of violence against women, inter alia, through educational and media campaigns in cooperation with educators, community leaders and the electronic and print media;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work being done by non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, community-based organizations and individuals, in raising awareness about the economic, social and psychological costs of all forms of violence including crimes against women and, in this regard, encourages Governments to continue their support to the work of the non-governmental organizations in addressing this issue;

7. *Calls upon* States to fulfil their obligations under the relevant human rights instruments and implement the Beijing Platform for Action[4] as well as the outcome document[1] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";

8. *Encourages* the States parties to include in their reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other relevant treaty bodies, wherever possible, sex-disaggregated data and information on measures taken or initiated to eliminate all forms of violence including crimes against women;

9. *Urges* relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, to assist countries, upon their request, in their efforts aimed at the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence including crimes against women, and, in this regard, expresses its appreciation of the work being done by the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women and other relevant funds and programmes aimed at preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls;

10. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women to devote equal attention to all forms of violence including

crimes against women in her work and her reports, within her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on this matter to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

United Nations A/C.3/55/L.14

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 107
Advancement of women

Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as Article 8, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling also the goal, contained in the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,[1] of the achievement of overall gender equality, particularly at the Professional level and above, by the year 2000,

Recalling further its resolution 54/139 of 17 December 1999 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/46 of 20 April 2000[2] on integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system, in particular paragraph 11, which recognizes that gender mainstreaming will strongly benefit from the enhanced and full participation of women, including at the higher level of decision-making in the United Nations system,

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[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* (E/2000/23), chap. II, sect. A.

00-68359 (E) 121000

Taking note of the recommendations made by the women Heads of State and Government and women heads of United Nations agencies at their meeting on 5 September 2000, just prior to the United Nations Millennium Summit, to improve female representation within the United Nations system, especially at senior levels,

Taking note also of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the in-depth evaluation of the advancement of women programme[3] and, in particular, its recommendation that an updated Secretary-General's bulletin on policies to achieve gender equality in the United Nations be issued,

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to include, in the performance appraisal of managers, information on the opportunities presented for the selection of women candidates and on progress made in improving women's representation, including through efforts made to identify women candidates,

Taking into account the continuing lack of representation or under-representation of women from certain countries, in particular from developing countries, including, inter alia, least developed countries and small island developing States, and from countries with economies in transition,

Taking note with appreciation of those departments and offices that have achieved the goal of gender balance, as well as of those departments that have met or exceeded the goal of 50 per cent in the selection of women candidates for vacant posts in the past year,

Welcoming progress made in improving the representation of women at the P-5 level, but expressing concern that progress in improving the representation of women at the senior and policy-making levels has slowed, that the percentage of women appointed and promoted to the P-4 level has declined and at the slow incremental pace at which the overall representation of women in the Secretariat has increased,

Expressing concern that there are currently no women acting as special representatives or envoys,

Taking note of the fact that the statistics on the representation of women in the organizations of the United Nations system are not fully up to date,

1. *Welcomes*:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General and the actions contained therein;[4]

(b) The ongoing personal commitment of the Secretary-General to meeting the goal of gender equality and his assurance that gender balance will be given the highest priority in his continuing efforts to bring about a new management culture in the Organization including full implementation of the special measures for the achievement of gender equality;[5]

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[3] E/AC.51/2000/3.

[4] A/55/399 and Corr.1.

[5] ST/AI/1999/9.

(c) The pledge of the Executive Heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to meet the gender equality goals set out in the Beijing Declaration[6] and the Platform for Action;[7]

(d) The actions agreed upon by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", to ensure the full and equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making in the United Nations system;[8]

(e) The inclusion of the objective of improving gender balance in action plans on human resources management for individual departments and offices, and encourages further cooperation between heads of departments and offices, the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Office of Human Resources Management in the implementation of these plans, which include specific targets and strategies for improving women's representation in individual departments;

(f) The designation of focal points for women in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the focal points are designated at a sufficiently high level and enjoy full access to senior management in the mission area;

(g) The continued provision of specific training programmes on gender mainstreaming and gender issues in the workplace, tailored to meet the special needs of individual departments, commends those heads of departments and offices who have launched gender training for their managers and staff, and strongly encourages those who have not yet organized such training to do so by the end of the biennium;

2. *Reaffirms* the urgent goal of achieving 50/50 gender distribution in all categories of posts within the United Nations system, especially at the D-1 level and above, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, and also taking into account the continuing lack of representation or under-representation of women from certain countries, in particular from developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. *Regrets* that the goal of 50/50 gender distribution will not be met by the end of the year 2000, and urges the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to realize significant progress towards this goal in the near future;

4. *Expresses concern* that, in five departments and offices of the Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, women still account for less than 30 per cent of staff, and encourages them to intensify their efforts to meet the goal of gender balance;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

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[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[7] A/S-23/8, annex.

[8] Resolution S-23/2.

(a) Develop innovative recruitment strategies to identify and attract suitably qualified women candidates, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, other Member States which are unrepresented or under-represented in the Secretariat and in occupations in which women are under-represented;

(b) Continue to monitor closely the progress made by departments and offices in meeting the goal of gender balance and to ensure that the appointment and promotion of suitably qualified women will not be less than 50 per cent until the goal of 50/50 gender distribution is met, including through full implementation of the special measures for women and the further development of mechanisms to effectively encourage, monitor and assess the performance of programme managers in meeting targets for improving women's representation;

(c) Enable the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women to monitor effectively and facilitate progress in the implementation of the departmental action plans for the achievement of gender balance and the special measures for women, including by ensuring access to the information required to carry out that work;

(d) Intensify his efforts to create, within existing resources, a gender-sensitive work environment supportive of the needs of his staff, both women and men, including through the development of policies for flexible working time, flexible workplace arrangements and child-care and elder-care needs, as well as through the provision of more comprehensive information to prospective candidates and new recruits on spouse employment opportunities and the expansion of gender-sensitivity training in all departments, offices and duty stations;

(e) Strengthen further the policy against harassment, including sexual harassment, inter alia, by ensuring the full implementation of the guidelines for its application at Headquarters and in the field;

6. *Strongly encourages* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, especially in matters related to peacekeeping, peace-building, preventative diplomacy and economic and social development, as well as in operational activities, including as resident coordinators, and to appoint more women to other high-level positions;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to develop common approaches on retaining women, inter-agency mobility and the improvement of career development opportunities;

8. *Strongly encourages* Member States to:

(a) Support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates for appointment to intergovernmental, judicial and expert bodies; identifying and proposing national recruitment sources that will assist the organizations of the United Nations system in identifying suitable women candidates, in particular from developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and encouraging more women to apply for positions within the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes and

the regional commissions, including in areas in which women are under-represented, such as peacekeeping, peace-building and other non-traditional areas;

(b) Identify women candidates for assignment to peacekeeping missions and to improve the representation of women in military and civilian police contingents;

9. *Encourages* Member States to appoint suitably qualified female permanent representatives to United Nations missions and suitably qualified female heads of delegations dealing with major economic, social, security, human rights and humanitarian issues;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution, including by providing up to date statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system and on the implementation of departmental action plans for the achievement of gender balance, to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 107
Advancement of women

Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/137 of 17 December 1999 and 54/4 of 6 October 1999,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[1] in which the Conference reaffirmed that the human rights of women and the girl child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

[1] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III

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Acknowledging the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women, which includes the integration of the human rights of women into the mainstream of United Nations activities system-wide,

Welcoming the political declaration[2] and the outcome document[3] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", in particular paragraph 68 (c) and (d) concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto,[4]

Recalling that in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[5] Heads of State and Government resolved to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Welcoming the progress made in the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, but concerned about the remaining challenges,

Welcoming also the growing number of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which now stands at one hundred sixty-six,

Welcoming further the adoption and opening for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[6] and the subsequent entry into force of the Optional Protocol, thereby fulfilling a goal of the Beijing Platform for Action,

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that national reports should include information on the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women,[7] in accordance with paragraph 323 of the Platform for Action,

Having considered the report of the Committee on its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions,[8]

Expressing concern at the great number of reports that are overdue and that continue to be overdue, in particular initial reports, which constitutes an obstacle to the full implementation of the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;[9]

2. *Expresses disappointment* that universal ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has not been

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[2] Resolution S-23/2, annex.
[3] Resolution S-23/3, annex.
[4] Ibid., para. 68 (c) and (d).
[5] Resolution 55/2.
[6] Resolution 54/4, annex.
[7] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.
[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/55/38), parts one and two.
[9] A/55/308.

achieved by the year 2000, and urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of full compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that, as at 22 September 2000, ten States had become parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[5] thereby allowing it to enter into force on 22 December 2000;

5. *Urges* States parties to consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

6. *Notes* that some States parties have modified their reservations, expresses satisfaction that some reservations have been withdrawn, and urges States parties to limit the extent of any reservations they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any such reservations as precisely and as narrowly as possible, to ensure that no reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise incompatible with international treaty law, to review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them and to withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or that are otherwise incompatible with international treaty law;

7. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to make every possible effort to submit their reports on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines provided by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to cooperate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

8. *Encourages* the Secretariat to extend further technical assistance to States parties, upon their request, in the preparation of reports, in particular initial reports, and invites Governments to contribute to these efforts;

9. *Commends* the Committee on its contributions to the effective implementation of the Convention;

10. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention by a two-thirds majority of States parties can be reached as soon as possible in order for the amendment to enter into force;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the additional meeting time allowing the Committee to hold two sessions annually, each of three weeks' duration, preceded by a pre-session working group of the Committee;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/4, to provide resources, including staff and facilities, necessary for the effective functioning of the Committee within its full mandate, in particular taking into account the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

13. *Urges* Governments, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental as well as non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

14. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, as well as Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to continue to assist States parties, upon their request, in implementing the Convention, and, in this regard, encourages States parties to pay attention to the concluding comments as well as the general recommendations of the Committee;

15. *Encourages* all relevant parts of the United Nations system to continue to build women's knowledge and understanding of and capacity to utilize human rights instruments, in particular the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

16. *Welcomes* the submission of reports by the specialized agencies at the invitation of the Committee on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities and the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the work of the Committee, and encourages those agencies to continue their submission of reports;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 107
Advancement of women

Nigeria*: draft resolution

The critical situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/140 of 17 December 1999, in which it, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the proposal for a new working method of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women through the establishment of an electronic Gender Awareness Information and Networking System, and urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute or to consider increasing their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Reiterating paragraph 85 (c) of the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", which called for support for national efforts, particularly in developing countries, for enlarged access to new information technology as part of the efforts to develop collaborative research, training and information dissemination, including through the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System being developed by the Institute, while at the same time supporting traditional methods of information dissemination, research and training,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[1] which provides an overview of the current situation of the Institute;

2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that, despite severe limitations, and in compliance with the request of the General Assembly in resolution 54/140, the Institute translated the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System into

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/55/385.

00-68662 (E) 121000

Spanish and is in the process of initiating translation into other official languages of the United Nations;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the current efforts being made by the office of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and by the office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women, for the revitalization of the Institute;

4. *Also expresses* grave concern over the following matters:

(a) Despite the revitalization and fund-raising efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and the Institute, contributions have not reached the level required to enable the Institute to operate beyond 31 December 2000;

(b) The lack of resources to ensure the future for the only research and training institute for the advancement of women within the United Nations system;

5. *Decides* that the core activities of the Institute shall be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations as of 1 January 2001;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continuity of incumbency of the post of Director in order to ensure that the Institute is appropriately represented throughout the process of implementation of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly regarding its future operations;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that continue to contribute to and support the activities of the Institute;

8. *Urges* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to or to consider increasing their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to facilitate the ongoing programmes and activities of the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Advancement of women

Nigeria* and Mexico: revised draft resolution

The critical situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/140 of 17 December 1999, in which it, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the proposal for a new working method of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women through the establishment of an electronic Gender Awareness Information and Networking System, and urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute or to consider increasing their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Reiterating paragraph 85 (c) of the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", which called for support for national efforts, particularly in developing countries, for enlarged access to new information technology as part of the efforts to develop collaborative research, training and information dissemination, including through the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System being developed by the Institute, while at the same time supporting traditional methods of information dissemination, research and training,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/24 of 28 July 2000, by which paragraph 1 of article VI of the Statute of the Institute[1] was amended with the aim of allowing the Institute to fund its activities on the basis of voluntary contributions from States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/39/511, annex.

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foundations, including the United Nations Foundation Inc., private sources and other sources, in accordance with article VII of the Statute,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] which provides an overview of the current situation of the Institute;

2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that, despite severe limitations, and in compliance with the request of the General Assembly in resolution 54/140, the Institute translated the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System into Spanish and is in the process of initiating translation into other official languages of the United Nations;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the current efforts being made by the office of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and by the office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women, for the revitalization of the Institute;

4. *Also expresses* grave concern over the following matters:

(a) Despite the revitalization and fund-raising efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and the Institute, contributions have not reached the level required to enable the Institute to operate beyond 31 December 2000;

(b) The lack of resources to ensure the future for the only research and training institute for the advancement of women within the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly during its fifty-fifth session on additional possibilities to support the Institute in fulfilling its personnel and administrative needs in conformity with article VII of its Statute;

6. *Decides*, in view of the difficult financial situation of the Institute to provide it with financial assistance on a non-recurrent basis, in a fashion to be determined, in order to enable it to continue its activities throughout 2001;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that continue to contribute to and support the activities of the Institute;

8. *Urges* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to or to consider increasing their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to facilitate the ongoing programmes and activities of the Institute;

9. *Invites* the Institute to intensify its campaign to raise funds and attract support from, inter alia, private sector foundations and corporations for its activities;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in his reports on the activities of the Institute detailed information on the financial flows of the Trust Fund and the utilization of the Institute's resources in keeping with similar reports on institutes such as the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders.

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[2] A/55/385